

System Architecture Goals

- Balanced System Performance: CPU, Memory, Interconnect and I/O
- Usability: Functionality of hardware and software meets needs of users for <u>Massively Parallel Computing</u>
- Scalability: System Hardware and Software scale, single cabinet system to 32K processor system
- Reliability: Machine stays up long enough between interrupts to make real progress on completing application runs (at least 50 hours MTBI), requires full system RAS capability
- Upgradeability: System can be upgraded with a processor swap and additional cabinets to 100T or greater
- Red/Black switching: Capability to switch major portions of the machine between classified and unclassified computing environments
- Space, Power, Cooling: High density, low power system
- Price/Performance: Excellent performance per dollar, use high volume commodity parts where feasible





Red Storm Architecture

- True MPP, designed to be a single system
- Distributed memory MIMD parallel supercomputer
- Fully connected 3D mesh interconnect. Each compute node processor has a bi-directional connection to the primary communication network
- 108 compute node cabinets and 10,368 compute node processors (AMD Sledgehammer @ 2.0 GHz)
- ~30 TB of DDR memory
- Red/Black switching: ~1/4, ~1/2, ~1/4
- 8 Service and I/O cabinets on each end (256 processors for each color)
- > 240 TB of disk storage (> 120 TB per color)





Red Storm Architecture

- Functional hardware partitioning: service and I/O nodes, compute nodes, and RAS nodes
- Partitioned Operating System (OS): LINUX on service and I/O nodes, LWK (Catamount) on compute nodes, stripped down LINUX on RAS nodes
- Separate RAS and system management network (Ethernet)
- Router table-based routing in the interconnect
- Less than 2 MW total power and cooling
- Less than 3,000 ft² of floor space for machine





Red Storm Topology

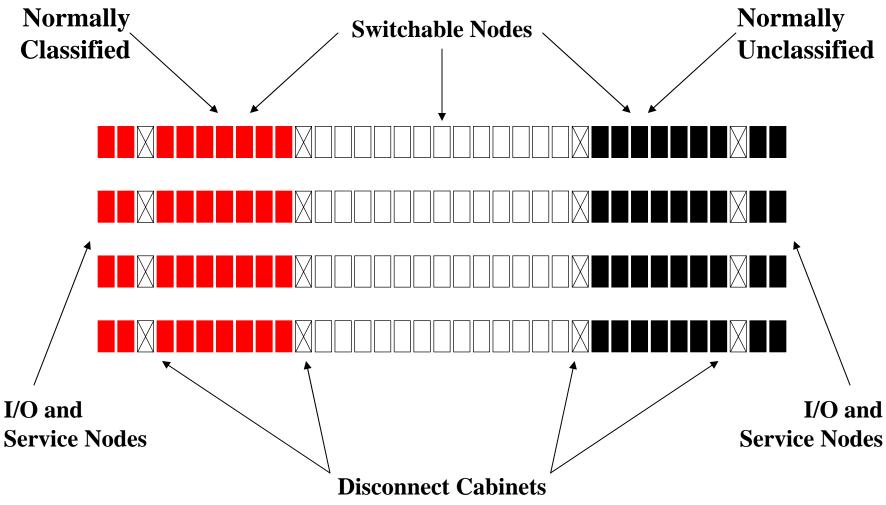
- Compute node topology:
 - ◆ 27 x 16 x 24 (x, y, z) Red/Black split: 2,688 4,992 2,688
- Service and I/O node topology
 - 2 x 8 x 16 (x, y, z) on each end (network is 2 x 16 x 16)
 - ◆ 256 full bandwidth links to Compute Node Mesh (384 available)





Red Storm Layout

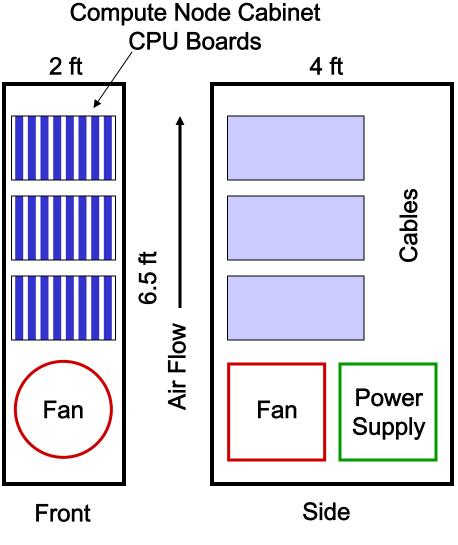
 $(27 \times 16 \times 24 \text{ mesh})$





Disk storage system not shown Sandia

Red Storm Cabinet Layout



- Compute Node Cabinet
 - 3 Card Cages per Cabinet
 - 8 Boards per Card Cage
 - 4 Processors per Board
 - 4 NIC/Router Chips per Board
 - ◆ N + 1 Power Supplies
 - Passive Backplane
- Service and I/O Node Cabinet
 - 2 Card Cages per Cabinet
 - 8 Boards per Card Cage
 - 2 Processors per Board
 - 4 NIC/Router Chips per Board
 - PCI-X for each processor
 - ◆ N + 1 Power Supplies
 - Passive Backplane





Red Storm Architecture

- RAS Workstations
 - Separate and redundant RAS workstations for Red and Black ends of machine
 - System administration and monitoring interface
 - Error logging and monitoring for major system components including processors, memory, NIC/Router, power supplies, fans, disk controllers, and disks
- RAS Network: Dedicated Ethernet network for connecting RAS nodes to RAS workstations
- RAS Nodes
 - One for each compute board
 - One for each cabinet





Red Storm System Software

- Operating Systems
 - LINUX on service and I/O nodes
 - LWK (Catamount) on compute nodes
 - LINUX on RAS nodes
- Run-Time System
 - Logarithmic loader
 - Node allocator
 - ◆ Batch system PBS
 - ◆ Libraries MPI, I/O, Math
- File Systems Lustre for both UFS and Parallel





Red Storm System Software

- Tools
 - ◆ ANSI Standard Compilers Fortran, C, C++
 - ◆ Debugger *TotalView*
 - Performance Monitor PAPI
- System Management and Administration
 - Accounting
 - RAS GUI Interface





Red Storm Performance

- Peak of ~40 TF based on 2 floating point instruction issues per clock. Expected performance is ~10 times faster than ASCI Red.
- MP-Linpack performance: >14 TF (Expect to get ~30TF)
- Aggregate system memory bandwidth: ~55 TB/s
- Aggregate sustained interconnect bandwidth: >100 TB/s





Red Storm Performance Processors and Memory

Processors

- AMD Sledgehammer (Opteron)
- ◆ 2.0 GHz
- 64 Bit extension to IA32 instruction set
- 64 KB L1 instruction and data caches on chip
- 1 MB L2 shared (Data and Instruction) cache on chip
- Integrated dual DDR memory controllers @ 333 MHz
- Integrated 3 Hyper Transport Interfaces @ 3.2 GB/s each direction

Node memory system

- ◆ Page miss latency to local processor memory is ~80 ns
- Peak memory bandwidth of ~5.3 GB/s for each processor





Red Storm PerformanceInterconnect and I/O

- Sandia/UNM Portals 3.3 programming interface
- Interconnect performance
 - MPI Latency requirements <2 μs (neighbor), <5 μs (full machine)
 - Peak link bandwidth 3.84 GB/s each direction
 - ◆ Bi-section bandwidth ~2.95 TB/s Y-Z, ~4.98 TB/s X-Z, ~6.64 TB/s X-Y
- I/O system performance
 - Sustained file system bandwidth of 50 GB/s for each color
 - Sustained external network bandwidth of 25 GB/s for each color





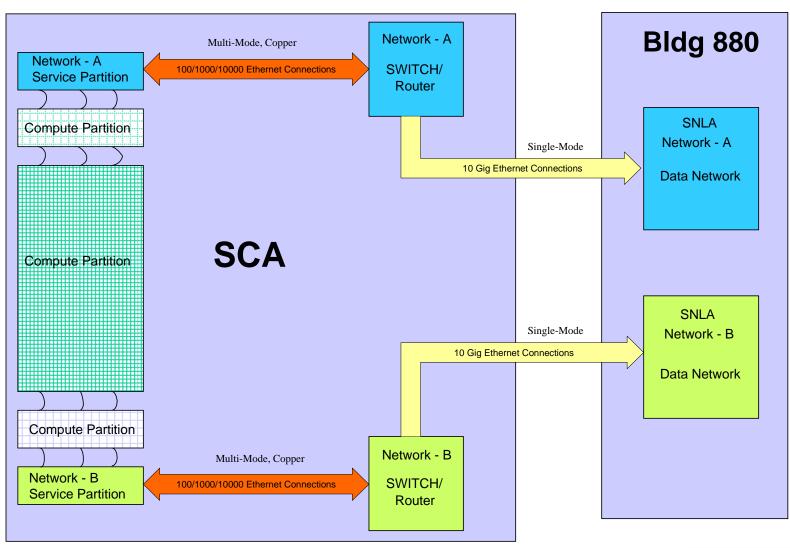
Red Storm Network Status

The Multiple Networks to Support Red Storm Are Installed and Operational





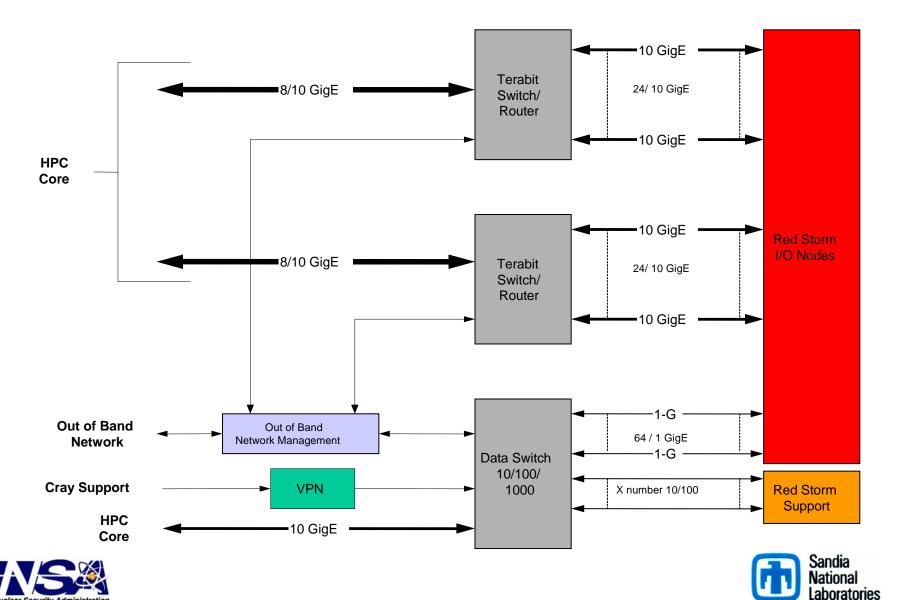
Red Storm Data Network



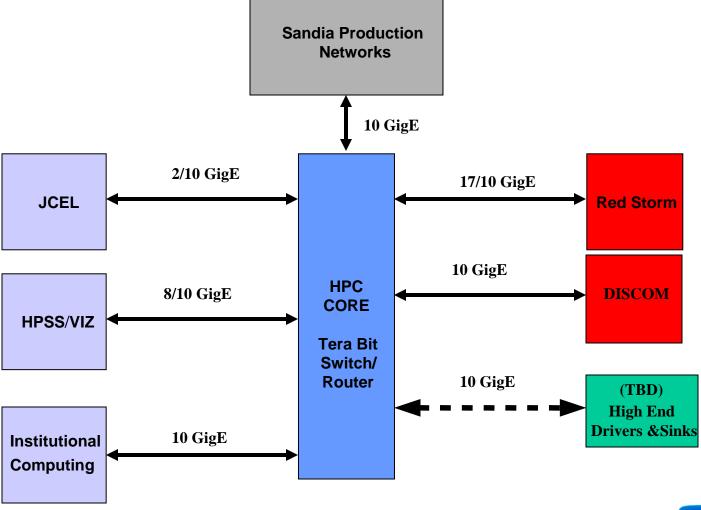




Red Storm Connectivity



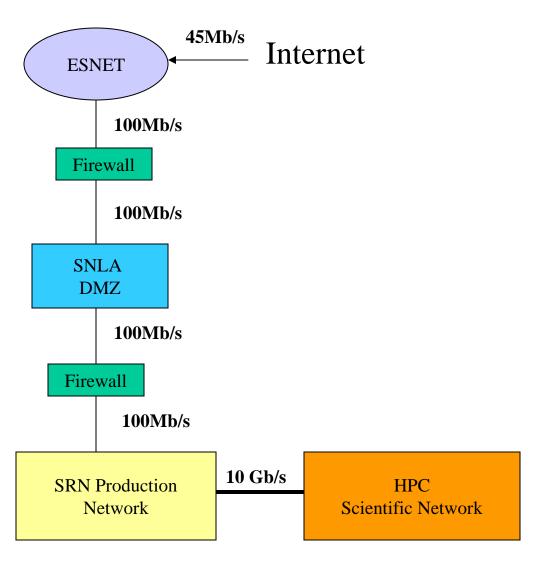
Red Storm Connections To Production Networks







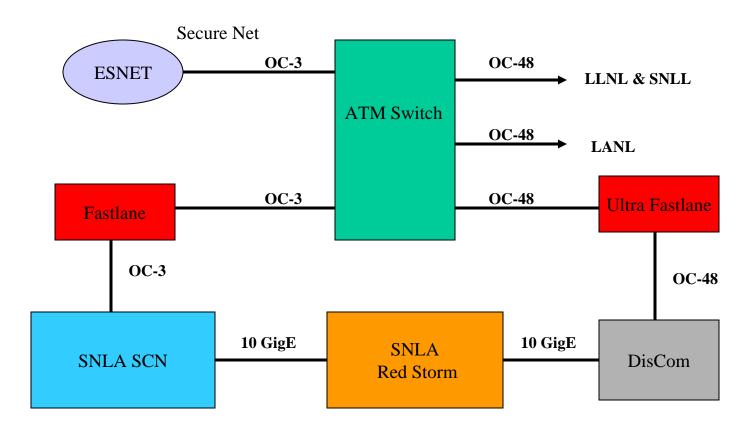
Internet Access to Red Storm







DisCom Access To Red Storm







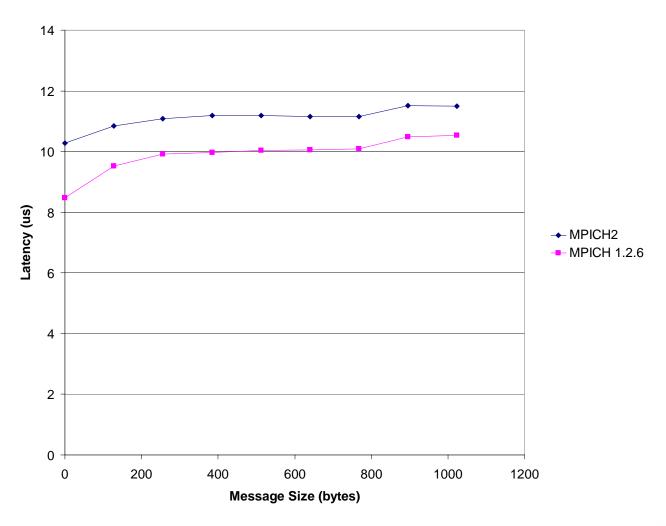
Red Storm Project Status

- Hardware
 - Full system installed and integrated
- System software is a joint project between Cray and Sandia
 - ◆ Sandia Catamount software(Run-time and LWK) is functional and has been tested at scale
 - Currently (3/17) able to boot 2x20
 - Working toward 3x20 and 3x27
 - Limited I/O capability Lustre not fully operational
- Network
 - Portals firmware is under active development
 - Currently takes interrupts on every new message
 - Latency is ~8.5us
 - Bandwidth is 1.1 1.6 GB/s





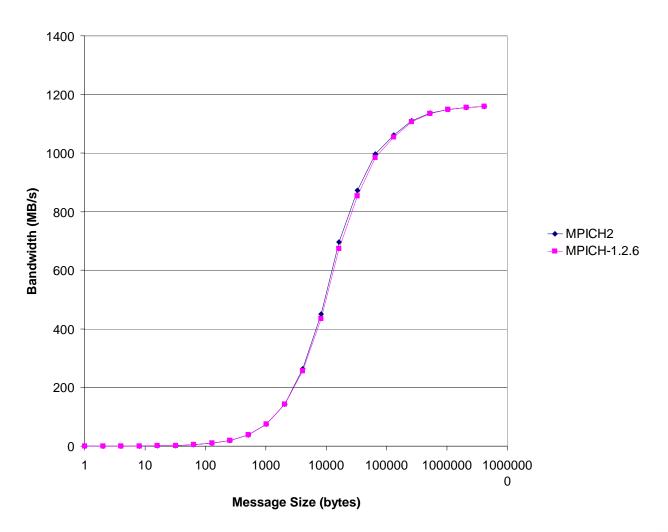
MPI Ping-Pong







Pallas MPI Ping-Pong







Red Storm Application Status

